

forge¹ (fôrj) *n.* [ME. < OFr. < L. *fabrica*, workshop, fabric < *faber*, workman < IE. base **dhabh-*, to join, fit, whence DAFT] 1. a furnace for heating metal to be wrought 2. a place where metal is heated and hammered or wrought into shape; smithy 3. a place where wrought iron is made from pig iron or iron ore —*vt.* **forged**, **forg'ing** [ME. *forgen* < OFr. *forgier* < L. *fabricare*, to make < *fabrica*] 1. to form or shape (metal) with blows or pressure from a hammer, press, or other machine, usually after heating 2. to make (something) by or as by this method; form; shape; produce 3. to make (something false) or imitate (something genuine) for purposes of deception or fraud; esp., to counterfeit (a check, etc.) —*vi.* 1. to work at a forge 2. to commit forgery

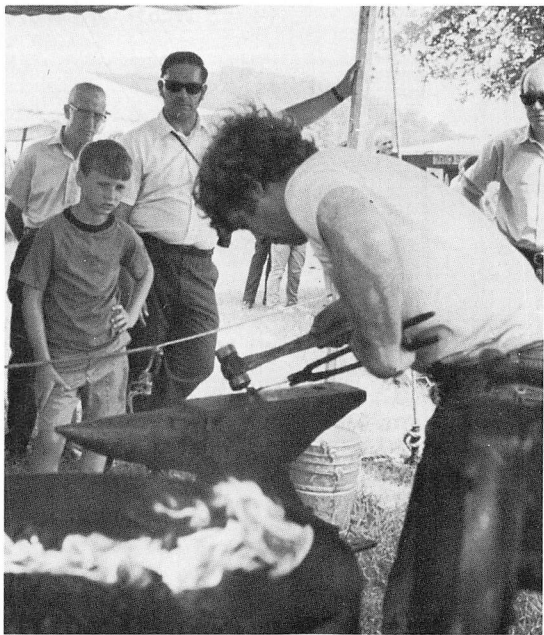


FORGE

forge² (fôrj) *vt., vi.* **forged**, **forg'ing** [prob. altered < FORCE] 1. to move forward steadily, as if against difficulties 2. to move in a sudden spurt of speed and energy Often with *ahead*

forg'er (fôr'jər) *n.* a person who forges; specif., a) one who tells false stories b) one who forges metal c) one who commits forgery

for-ger-y (-jər ē) *n., pl. -ger-ies* 1. the act or legal offense of imitating or counterfeiting documents, signatures, works of art, etc. to deceive 2. anything forged 3. [Archaic] invention



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The Mountain State Art and Craft Fair in Ripley features modern artwork and traditional West Virginia crafts. This blacksmith is demonstrating the use of hammer and tongs.

WBK B 176

WEST VIRGINIA

J 4	Roanoke	E 13
J 14	Robertsburg	G 2
E 9	Robinette, see	
K 12	Amherstdale	
D 11	[- Robinette]	
H 11	Rock	J 4
F 8	Rock Castle	F 3
J 14	Rock Cave	F 13
F 5	Rock Forge	A 15
F 4	Rockport	E 3
322	Roderfield	1,161 J 3
K 13	Romance	G 3
G 4	Romney	2,364 E 10
3,674	Ronceverte	1,981 I 6
I 11	Rosedale	F 5
E 4	Rosemont	C 14
44,208	Rough Run	F 9
K 11	Rowlesburg	829 C 16
1,784	Rupert	1,027 I 5
reek	Russellville	H 5
706	Ryan	G 3
288	Rymer	B 13
J 2	Sago	E 14
K 12	St. Albans	14,356 H 13
D 14	St. George	D 16
I 5	St. Marys	2,348 D 4
1,614	Salem	2,597 E 5
A 14	Salt Rock	H 11
F 5	Saltpetre	J 9
F 10	Sand Fork	252 F 5
2,177	Sand Ridge	F 4
563	Sandstone	I 5
E 4	Sandyville	F 3
K 14	Sarah	H 11
I 13	Sarah Ann	K 12
3,002	Sarton	J 5
J 6	Scott Depot	H 12
G 6	Secondcreek	I 6
I 2	Seebert	H 6
1,763	Selbyville	F 14
H 14	Seth	J 14
K 11	Shady Spring	K 16
630	Shanks*	E 10
K 14	Sharples	K 13
1,187	Shaw	D 9
D 5	Shenandoah	
J 5	Junction	D 12
A 16	Shepherds-	
ie	town	1,688 D 12
G 2	Sherman	F 3
772	Sherrard	C 5
I 16	Shinnston	2,576 C 14
	Shirley	D 5

Tanner	F 5
Tariff	G 4
Teays	H 12
Terra Alta	1,474 D 8
Tesla	G 5
Thomas	713 E 8
Thornton	C 15
Thorpe	J 3
Three Churches	D 10
Thurmond	86 J 16
Thursday	E 4
Tioga	G 5
Toll Gate	E 5
Tornado	H 12
Triadelphia	547 C 5
Trout	H 6
Troy	F 5
True	J 5
Tunnelton	369 C 16
Turtle Creek	J 12
Twilight	K 14
Uler	G 4
Uneeda	J 13
Unger	D 11
Union	566 J 6
Upper Tract	F 8
Upperglade	G 6
Vadis	E 5
Valley Bend	F 15
Valley Chapel	D 13
Valley Grove	509 B 5
Valley Head	G 7
Valley Point	A 16
Valleyfork	G 4
Van	J 13
Varney	I 2
Vaughan	I 16
Verdunville	K 12
Verner	I 2
Vicars	F 3
Vienna	11,549 E 3
Virginville	B 6
Volga	E 14
Wadestown	A 13
Waiteville	J 6
Walker	E 4
Walkersville	F 13
Wallace	C 13
Wallback	G 4
Walton	G 4
Wana	A 14
Waneta	G 6
War	2,004 K 3



U.S. Forest Service

The Spreading Chestnut Tree makes an excellent shade tree for lawns. The trunk has unusually rough bark.

The common chestnut sometimes grows 100 feet high. The leaves are dark, green, and glossy. They are narrow and have large hair-tipped teeth. The flowers are in long, yellow catkins. The fruits are prickly burs with a velvet lining. The burs contain 2 or 3 smooth, brown nuts. Chestnut trees bear nuts when they are 10 to 12 years old.

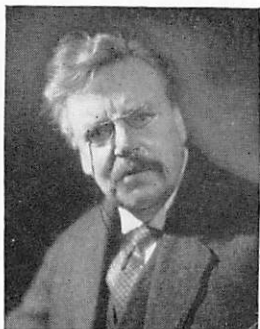
The nuts of the chestnut tree are good to eat. American chestnuts have a fine flavor, and are usually roasted. Nuts of chestnut trees in Spain and Italy are larger and are common food in Europe. The wood of the chestnut tree is used to make furniture, woodwork, railroad ties, and fence posts.

Scientific Classification. The common American chestnut belongs to the family *Fagaceae*. It is genus *Castanea*, species *dentata*. The common chinquapin is classified as *C. pumila*.

WILLIAM M. HARLOW

See also TREE (picture, Tree Shapes). *WB C332*

CHESTNUT



U & U

Gilbert K. Chesterton

CHESTERTON, GILBERT KEITH (1874-1936), an English poet, essayist, and novelist, was one of the most original and forceful British writers of his time. His style was brilliant, and he has been called "The Prince of Paradox." His novels include *The Man Who Was Thursday* (1908) and the crime-fiction series known particularly for its whimsical and wise detective, Father Brown. Chesterton wrote many poems, which

were collected in 1927. But he is especially noted for his witty essays, which often contain original ideas. They sometimes lack substance but are almost always stimulating. His studies of Robert Browning and Charles Dickens for the *English Men of Letters* series provide enlightening, sympathetic criticism.

Chesterton was born in London, and was educated at St. Paul's School. He became a journalist, and contributed from 1905 to 1930 to *The London Illustrated News*. He also edited *G. K.'s Weekly*, and illustrated the books of his friend, Hilaire Belloc.

G. E. BENTLEY

CHESTNUT, *CHESS nut*, is a valuable tree which belongs to the beech family. The common chestnut tree is tall and spreading. However, the "spreading chestnut tree" of Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith," is the horse chestnut, or buckeye (see HORSE CHESTNUT). One true chestnut is a small tree or shrub called the *chinquapin*. It grows in the Appalachian Mountains. Most wild chestnut trees in North America were destroyed by a fungus disease.

A Branch of the Common American Chestnut, showing the toothed leaves and the nuts inside the prickly bur. The inset shows the shape of the nuts as they appear when removed from the bur.

U. S. Forest Service

